

WEEKLY TIMES-RECORD

VALLEY CITY, NORTH DAKOTA

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Official Paper of Barnes County

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Congress has again passed the bill repealing the daylight saving clause which is so unnecessary in times of peace, the senate yesterday passing the house bill by a vote of 42 to 12. We wonder if Mr. Wilson will again veto the measure? If he does his unpopularity with the farmers will not be enhanced should he desire a third term, neither will any democratic candidate win much favor as the present administration will be blamed for all these things that go to make life miserable for the farmers and others.

W. E. Byerly, of Velva, who was chairman of the democratic state convention during the last campaign, has been rewarded by being appointed to the position of internal revenue inspector for North Dakota, a new district which has recently been created on account of the immense amount of work in the revenue department. The Times-Record congratulates Mr. Byerly on securing the position. He is one of the real democrats of the state and steadfast in his allegiance to the democratic party. If a democrat has to be appointed, why Byerly is as good as any of them.

The Sentinel-Courier, the oldest and pioneer newspaper of old Griggs county has fallen into the hands of the Philistines and is now the property of the nonpartisan league, or will be after September first, a deal for the purchase of that plant having been made recently by the league farmers of Griggs county. Cooperstown can either have the satisfaction of reading only one side of the story by a subsidized press or else get some live wire to start a newspaper there which will represent conditions candidly and as they exist. In our opinion the publishers of the Sentinel-Courier got a scare thrown into them unnecessarily and should have held onto the willows. "It's a long road that has no turning."

Monday's paper says that the race riots in Chicago are not improving very much, and thirty are now reported killed. It is a very serious condition and the flame of hatred of the white and black races has been fanned into a big blaze on account of these race riots. There will always be that bitter feeling between the two—something that never should exist—but how can the question be solved is a problem that has not been accomplished up to this time. It seems tough that because two races of human beings have a different color of skin, that this eternal race prejudice should be kept up and so much life lost and property damaged.

Our neighboring state of Montana Monday ratified the woman suffrage amendment to the national constitution. We believe this is the thirteenth or fourteenth state that has already ratified this amendment. So far about only one state has turned the proposition down. North Dakota will undoubtedly ratify the first time we get the legislature together. In the meantime that burning question of the hour is who will be the next district judge for the first district of which Barnes county is now a unit. The governor has been talking at picnics the past day or two so that he had not made any appointments up to this time. The old plum tree will be shaken soon and then the lucky ones will be made happy.

A. P. Hollis, of the Agricultural College, W. J. Bell, of Dickinson Normal and L. N. Rockne, county superintendent of schools of Renville county and P. S. Berg, superintendent of the city schools at Dickinson, are the new appointees for the state educational commission and who will have practical charge of the educational department of the state. The first three appointees are pets of N. C. Macdonald and will be expected to fall in line for anything that will hamper Miss Nielson and are supposed to be hostile to the present state superintendent. These men were selected by secret ballot and as they are star chamber appointees will be expected to carry out the plans of the league leaders to the letter. The state certainly is not looking for the best material when it selects Hollis and Bell, anyway.

A special telegram to the Fargo Forum Monday says that Gov. Frazier has promised Mrs. Elizabeth Darrow O'Neill, of Fargo, of the North Dakota Votes for Women Association, Mrs. South, of Kentucky, and Miss Schuler, of New York, members of the National Woman's Suffrage committee, that there would be a special session of the North Dakota assembly, at which the ratification of the national suffrage amendment could be taken up. The governor would not commit himself as to a date for this special session but expressed confidence that a number of things would make a special session necessary. The governor is right. There is a lot of bum and vicious legislation, foolish and otherwise, that needs rehabilitating or killing off. The eight hour law, the compensation act, the printing bill and a few other fool measures should be wiped off the statute books when they have that special session.

The uncertainty of the wheat crop occasioned by rust and other things that seem to get it occasionally is another demonstration that our farmers will have to turn their attention to raising other things and more stock. This year we had a splendid showing for a full crop in Barnes county which condition held up to the past three weeks. Since that time the weather, heavy rains, etc., have produced the rust that has at least cut down the yield one-half in some places in Barnes county and we presume that this is so elsewhere. The Times-Record editor does not pretend to be an expert to advise farmers how to farm but it does look as if some other sort of crop and more stock will be the ultimate outcome for the farmers of North Dakota.

"A NUMBER OF THINGS"

"A number of things" will make a special session of the North Dakota legislature necessary, Governor Frazier told a delegation of suffragists yesterday.

Suffrage is not the impelling reason for calling the special session, but may be brought up as a side issue.

Anyone who has watched the working out of some of the league laws will agree with Governor Frazier that there are "a number of things" demanding the attention of the legislature. The compensation act is a choice sample of half-baked legislation that must be revised before it is workable. The Home Builders' law is futile and unworkable, and is little better than a pension for some league adherents desiring comfortable births. If the special session really wanted to do a good job, it might begin by repealing every law passed at the last session, and start with a clean slate.

REMEMBER THE "FLAG CODE"

Recently the members of the W. R. C. has noticed that the proper respect has not been shown the American flag. Particularly during the fair the flag was used as a "starter" and "stopper" for the races, and sometimes dragged in the dust, and even tread upon. We do not think this was intentional but was either ignorance of the Flag Code or carelessness. (It was also noticed that the flag was not used as a "starter" and "stopper" at the races. So to prevent further desecration of the flag we are publishing the flag code.

The flag should never be placed below a person sitting.

The field of the flag is the stripes, the union is the blue and the stars.

When the flag becomes old or soiled from use it should be decently buried.

When two American flags are crossed the blue fields should face each other.

In decorating, the flag should never be festooned or draped; always hung flat.

The statutes of the United States forbid the use of the flag in registered trademarks.

The American flag, the emblem of our country, is the third oldest national flag in the world. It represents liberty, and liberty means obedience to law.

When the flag is displayed from a staff the blue field should be in the upper corner next to the staff.

From private flag poles, the flag may fly at all hours, day and night, with due respect to the colors.

In crossing the American flag with that of another nation the American Colors should be at the right.

Always stand at "attention" when "The Star Spangled Banner" is being played or sung and protest when used as a melody.

When carried in parade or when crossed with other flags, the "Stars and Stripes" should always be at the right.

The flag should never be worn as the whole or part of a costume. As a badge it should be worn over the left breast.

In handling the flag it should not be allowed to touch the ground, and never allowed to lie upon the ground as means of decoration—nor should it be laid flat with anything placed upon it.

In draping the flag against the side of a room or building, the proper position for the blue field is toward the north or toward the east.

When the flag is passing in parade, in review, or it being raised or lowered the spectators should, if walking, halt, if sitting, arise, uncover and stand at "Attention."

When the flag is shown horizontally the blue field should be at the upper left hand corner to the observer, when vertically the blue should be at the upper right corner; when in either position the flag should be fastened only at the top.

Whenever our flag and any other are hoisted on the same staff, the Star Spangled Banner must float from the top. In the heart of every American citizen the American flag must have the first and highest place—must be supreme.

By attention is meant to stand perfectly quiet and engage in no conversation and gentlemen should remove their hats. The members of the W. R. C. would like to have the citizens of Valley City become familiar with this code and be interested enough to cut this code out and put in some prominent place in the home so that every member of the family may become familiar with this code.

The state knows very little of Messrs. Totten, Muir and Casey, or of their ability to act as stewards of property which has been entrusted to the millions of dollars worth of public their care. The appointment of three men to the state board of administration was a supreme test of Governor Frazier's ability to discriminate, to exercise independence and to use good judgment. Whether he has done any one of these things is open to question. He has made his appointments purely political. He has selected men who have served the league and for whom rewards were demanded. The Tribune fears that the governor in making his selections had more in mind the future of the Nonpartisan league and its welfare than the well-being of the great state which he has been elected to represent.

Had the governor selected even one of these three men from the ranks of the several thousand able citizens who have not affiliated with the league, he would have done a manly thing. But Governor Frazier has never lost an opportunity to show his contempt for the political minority in North Dakota. In not a single instance where he could help himself has he selected for any state office within his gift a man who was not pledged to eat out of the hand of Mr. Towner.

Messrs. Totten, Muir and Casey are not representative farmers. None of them has had any broad or successful business experience. Not one of them is a student of or an expert in penology. They were selected not because they possessed any qualifications which would lead any man of judgment to commit to their care and control the public school system of North Dakota. They were picked solely because they were Towner men, and Governor Frazier has availed himself of another opportunity to prove true to his trust—to Mr. Towner.

Under the old regime provision was made for minority representation on all public boards. In North Dakota's most hide-bound republican days there were always democrats on all the state commissions. And that was as it should be. The minority may be misguided and misled and lacking

in judgment, but it does not, because it chances to differ with the views of the majority, entirely forfeit its right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. But that isn't the league idea. —Bismarck Tribune.

HAVEN'T WE PAID THAT DEBT? "But that does not pay our debt to her. Nothing can pay such a debt."—Woodrow Wilson on the French treaty.

That comes about as near being a piffle as anything Mr. Wilson ever wrote.

His heart wasn't in that note about the French treaty. It didn't ring true. It lacked "punch" in the slang of the city.

Mr. Wilson was doing an unpleasant job and doing it rather badly on the whole.

There is not a good case for the French treaty from the American standpoint at least, and Mr. Wilson knows it. He was carrying out a bargain that grew out of the peace conference, and most Americans know it. He got his League of Nations which it was, in return for a promise to support the proposed treaty.

All right. There is no crime in a little log rolling, but Americans have heard about enough about the debt to France, and the debt to other allies. We have a few debts we owe to America just now. We are playing the part of rich uncle to half of Europe, we sent 2,000,000 men to France and have lent her several billions of dollars. We haven't lost one bit of our admiration for the French. We are blood brothers with them now, but let's drop this talk about our "debt." Any debts we owed France have been paid in full.

The French treaty should be turned down promptly, decisively and unequivocally. It is wholly indefensible. It gives France a blanket guarantee of protection with absolutely nothing offered us in return. Probably we would go to the aid of France if she were threatened again, but why bind ourselves in advance to do so? Why anticipate a decision on such a momentous question as war? Why pledge this country to enter another great war before it even knows the conditions?

Idealism in men or nations is wholly praiseworthy but the idealist who neglects his duties as a family provider to chase rainbows ceases to be admirable. Uncle Sam has about reached the stage where he should prove himself a "good provider" by looking after his own family affairs awhile. —Fargo Forum.

FOR SALE—All modern five room cottage built recently. Two blocks from post office. Inquire 619 Second avenue. sched.

STATE SALARY ROLL THREE TIMES BIGGER

Bismarck, N. D., Aug. 2.—The monthly payroll at the statehouse was \$26,000 at the beginning of the present regime in 1917. Last May it had mounted to \$38,000; for the month of July, just past, it was \$56,000, and State Auditor Kositzky today predicted that when the board of administration, the immigration commission, the state's three new district judges and their staffs and other innovations introduced by the last assembly strike their stride, North Dakota's monthly bill for salaries alone will be \$76,000, which would be exactly three times what it was when the Nonpartisan league took charge of things at the capitol.

LEGAL NOTICES DEFINED UNDER SENATE BILL 157

Dear Sir:—The repeal of the old printing laws by Senate Bill 157, Laws of 1919, has brought forth many inquiries as to what printing matter will have to be published in the official newspapers therein authorized.

For your convenience and to avoid confusion, I have arranged a tabulated classification which indicates legal publications of every kind that are required to be printed in the official newspaper designated under the new law. It should be noted, however, that this schedule does not become effective until the expiration of the designated time for which the various municipal subdivisions have contracted their public printing.

Any legal printing matter which comes within any of the following classes is required to be printed in those papers designated as official newspapers under the new law:

1. All summonses, citations, notices, orders and other processes, in all actions or proceedings in the Supreme, District, County or Justice courts;

2. All notices of foreclosure by advertisement, on real estate, chattel mortgages, or other lien on real or personal property;

3. All notices and legal publications required by law to be published by cities, towns or villages;

4. All legal notices and official statements of schools, and statements of banks and other corporations in all cities, towns and villages where an official paper is published;

5. County Commissioners' proceedings, and all other notices, and publications that county officials are required to publish; and all notices of whatever kind or character required by law to be published in any county;

6. All state legal notices, including notices for the publication of any reports of corporations doing business in this state, and required by law to be published, shall be published in those papers designated as official state papers;

7. All publications of every nature required to be published by state officers.

EXCEPTION

In every city, town or village, excepting only those in which the official newspaper designated by the printing commission is located, all legal publications of whatever kind or

character, including legal notices, official statements of schools, banks, and other corporations, may be published in any newspaper which the respective town board, village council, or city commission, may designate. The effect of this exception made by the law, takes legal printing matter of every kind required to be published by organized cities, towns or villages out of the jurisdiction of the printing commission and gives the power to designate the newspaper in which this printing shall be done to the local authorities. It should be remembered that this exception applies to the printing of only organized cities, towns and villages, and not to the legal publications required of townships or subdivisions thereof.

I will be pleased to assist you with any other difficulties that may be presented caused by the transition to or the operation of the new law.

Respectfully yours,

WILLIAM LANGER,

Attorney General.

FIRST HOLD UP THE SEASON

Our usually quiet little town was very much excited last Sunday morning over the report of a bold hold-up and robbery a la true Wild Western style of days gone by.

While a party of five were engaged in a friendly game of cards about midnight Saturday night in a car on the right of way that had been fitted up as an eating and sleeping place for the local section men, four masked men appeared suddenly, two in each end of the car with drawn revolvers and ordered "hands up!" Taken by surprise the party at first thought it a joke and were perhaps a little slow in complying. With an oath one of the holdup men exclaimed that it was no joke and almost instantly fired, with the result that Fireman Marshall had a furrow plowed through the flesh of the upper part of his forehead, and Sectionman "Frank" had a gash cut on his head by a descending iron bolt.

After expeditiously going through their victims and relieving them of their money the robbers conducted them to an adjacent box car, locked them in, and made good their escape.

The outrages if the boxcar prisoners were heard and they were soon released. Neither one of the injured men was seriously hurt.

This is the opening of what will probably be a series of robberies during the harvest season, as we rarely escape a number of such. On account of the war there were practically none of the transient or hobo element here last season and there was an absence of the usual disorders. But with the harvest scarcely begun the country is now filling up with harvest hands, and among those who are honest and willing workers there are always an unlawful number, who not only prey upon their fellow workers, but commit other depredations, such as burglarizing banks and stores. An extra night policeman or two might not come amiss. —Sanborn Enterprise.

COL. FRANK WHITE ACCEPTS THE JOB

Colonel Frank White, former governor of North Dakota, has accepted the responsibility of state chairmanship for the North Dakota Salvation Army Home Service campaign which is a branch of the national campaign for \$15,000,000. C. Hugh Wirth of Chicago, state campaign director for the Salvation Army, is organizing the state and is working with the endorsement of many representative men to put North Dakota on the map in this campaign. In the districts in which there are Elk lodges, the Elks will canvass and will arouse interest in the nation wide move. The North Dakota quota has been set for \$150,000, which is part of the western quota of \$7,000,000. The eastern quota is the same as the western quota and was oversubscribed \$4,000,000 in the campaign which has just been completed there.

The United War drive quotas were followed in setting allotments for the drive and are based on the peculiar needs of separate communities. All the money raised in any state will go towards the furthering of Home Service work in that state. The call for money so soon after the United War drive comes because not a cent of the money went for Home Service but all for overseas work which made possible endurance of adverse war conditions by "our boys" and incidentally won for the Salvation Army the "booster" of every man returning from the service.

Allotment for districts vary out of proportion of the differences in population because of a plan which provides buildings in some districts and not in others. With the exception of one or two where the need is great and which will have permanent equipment the population sparse, the districts will pay for it with money raised from their territory. This is over and above their regular allotment on the per capita basis in the United War drive.

LOCAL BANKER GIVES HIS VIEWS

Extract from a letter written by a local banker July 30th, to F. W. Cather, director general of the Bank of North Dakota.

"At the Detroit convention you asked me to write you occasionally, and often I could find time, making any suggestions or any criticisms which might occur to me, which might be of assistance to you in your position as manager of the Bank of North Dakota.

"I wrote you at length yesterday concerning the interest rate which the Bank of North Dakota proposes to charge the banks in which they carry public deposits, giving certain reasons why in my opinion you had fixed the rate too high. Permit me to add that for several years I have been of

the opinion, which amounts to conviction, that interest rates paid by the banks on deposits have been too high. Some banks as you know, pay as high as 6 per cent on certificates of deposit. You know also that on a loaning rate of 8 per cent there is no profit to a bank, but an actual loss, after keeping the legal required amount of money idle as reserve, and paying expenses, not to mention the risk of losses. Banks might charge 10 per cent on such money and make a small profit, if they suffered no losses, but as a rule the risk if loss is increased on loans that bear 10 per cent, such loans being either in new country, more or less subject to crop failures, or to individuals who are light financially or otherwise poor credit risks.

"Banks that pay more than 4 per cent on savings or time certificates have to charge an excess interest on their loans, and this shifts the burden of the benefit thus conferred to those who have money for investment, over to the farmers and other business men who are doing the work of developing the state, cultivating the soil or doing other business. As a rule, those who deposit money on certificates of deposit are in the idle or retired class, and you will agree with me that the class of our people who are retired or well to do. You will also agree that high rates of interest on loans is a detriment to the state and against public policy. Instead of being increased they should be reduced, but this can be brought about only when banks stop paying abnormally high rates of interest. I have no doubt that these same thoughts have occurred to you in your banking experience and it has occurred to you also that banks that find it necessary to pay higher than the usual rate of interest for deposits are not the banks which are the best or the safest in which you should carry deposits of public moneys.

"I hope you will be able to attend the meeting of our executive council at Fargo on the 6th inst., at which time this matter can be discussed more fully.

GETCHELL PRAIRIE

Mrs. Anna Esby is visiting friends and relatives in the Twin Cities and points in Wisconsin.

Mrs. S. Olson of Belfield, N. D., visited at the Esby farm last week.

Miss Josephine Esby has resumed her duties at the Dayton store in Minneapolis after spending her vacation at her old home.

Miss Margarette White of Marquette, N. D., spent a few days at the Esby home.

Miss Hazel Chilberg of Forsythe, Mont., is visiting at the Anderberg farm.

Mr. Raymond Chilberg returned from Montana last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Harvey Taylor and family, Mrs. Ames and Mr. and Mrs. Charles Whitcher spent Friday evening at the J. A. Rogers home.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Getchell and son James, Mr. J. H. Whitcher and Mr. Anderberg autored to Fargo Saturday to attend the fair.

Evel Deskins arrived Sunday to assist Jay Rogers with the harvest.

Mr. and Mrs. Will Whitcher of Grand Forks autored to Getchell Prairie Saturday evening and brought with them Harriet and Edna Whitcher, also Georgia and Doris Whitcher of St. Paul after a few weeks visit.

Nellie Whitcher left Sunday for Chicago for a short visit.

Mr. and Mrs. M. M. White entertained the two White families at dinner Sunday in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Will White and Virginia Strode of Virginia.

Dorothy Rogers entertained at a birthday party on Monday for all her playmates and mothers. The afternoon was spent by playing games and later a picnic supper was laid on the front lawn which was very much enjoyed by the children.

Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Whitcher spent Sunday at the Charles Whitcher home.

Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd Sampson and baby spent Friday and Saturday at the fair and also visited relatives at Barnesville.

Ida and Florence Holcomb spent Monday afternoon with Edna Whitcher.

Helen Strand spent the week end at the M. M. White home.

Helen Harper left Saturday to visit her cousins at the lakes.

AUTOMOBILE REPAIR EXPERTS

The United States Civil Service Commission is in need of assistant instructors for motor transport training school, U. S. Army. The call is for assistant instructors in twelve different branches of automobile construction, repair and operation. The war department wishes to start these training schools at the earliest possible date, preferably within four or five weeks. The commission is making an unusual effort to supply the needed eligibles within that time and urgently requests all men with the required training to enter their application at once. Men who have experience in automobile repair shops and service stations also in plants manufacturing of automobiles, trucks, parts, batteries, tires, springs, wagons, and carriages are especially eligible. There are 100 or more vacancies. Entrance salary will range from \$1500 to \$2400 a year. Application form 2118 may be secured from the Secretary, 8th U. S. Civil Service Dist., St. Paul, Minn. For further information call on Vernon T. Gale, the local secretary of the civil service board at the Valley City Post Office.

FIRST LIEUT. PAUL HART, ACCOMPANIED BY HIS WIFE, ARRIVED IN THE CITY

recently, and are visiting at the home of the Lieutenant's parents, Mr. and Mrs. O. T. Hart. Paul is being warmly welcomed home by his many friends in Valley City. Lieut. Hart has not yet been mustered out of the service and is here for a leave of absence for a few days. He will return to Camp Dodge about August 8 or 9 and then expects to be mustered out and will again return to civil life. Mr. Hart is one of the best young men who ever went into the service and the Times-Record hopes that he will return to Valley City and again become one of our citizens.